

1. (W6:1. Sp 4:7, 4:8) A suffix can be added to a root word to change its meaning.					
poison	en	ize	ate	<u>ous</u>	
2. (W6:2) Homophones are words that sound the same but have different meanings and different spellings. If dictionary used (W6:4).					
The lawyer gave good (<u>counsel</u> / council) to the defendant.					
3. (W6:3. Sp 4:4) Recognising prefixes The prefix 'in' means 'not'. When a root word starts with 'p', 'in' becomes 'im' (impossible, impatient). (W6:4) Using a dictionary			4. (W6:3. Sp 3:10) Recognising prefixes. The prefix 'in' means 'not'. When a root word starts with 'i', 'in' becomes 'il'. (W6:4) Using a dictionary		
<u>im</u>	re	pro	re	multi	<u>il</u>
5. (W6:4) Check the definition with that in the dictionary available.					
ravenous	Very hungry				
6-7. (W6:5) Check the synonyms with those in the thesaurus available.					
unavoidable	inevitable, inescapable	certain, obligatory		necessary, mandatory	
8-9. (W6:12) For note taking and précising we only need the essential words. Most adjectives and adverbs can be omitted.					
The relieved farmer safely harvested the tall, golden wheat.					
10-11. (W6:13) Connectives and sentence openers help extend and link sentences and build cohesion between and across paragraphs.					
terrifyingly	<u>consequently</u>	then	<u>therefore</u>	indeed	
12. (W6:16) A singular subject (I, he, she) usually takes a singular verb. A plural subject (they) usually takes a plural verb. A singular noun (committee, class) usually takes a singular verb.			13. (W6:24) The object is acted upon by the subject. i.e. The striker (subject) kicked (verb) the football (object). A direct object is usually a noun, pro noun or noun phrase.		
Most of the trees (is / <u>are</u>) dying.			Rebecca put <u>her hair</u> up in a clip.		
14. (W6:18,24) Formal language is used for official, legal or professional writing such as job applications and letters of complaint. Informal writing is more like how we speak and is used for letters to friends, emails etc.					
Dear Sir or Madam,			Hi, or Hello,		
15-16. (W6:19) A verb is active when the subject of the sentence does the action. It is passive if the action is done to it.					
The kind man <u>bought</u> an ice-cream.			<u>active</u>	passive	
17-18. (W6:10,20) Hyphens link two or three words together to show that together they make a compound adjective describing the noun.					
The good-looking actress			a well-known brand		
19. (W6:10,21) A semicolon links independent clauses without using a connective (and/but). It marks a pause stronger than a comma but not as strong as a full stop.			20. (W6:10,21) A dash shows a break in a sentence (normally informal writing) where a comma, semicolon or colon would normally be used in formal writing.		
It rained heavily; the grass was soaking.			She brought my favourite fruit – peaches.		
21-22. (W6:21) Colons are commonly used to introduce lists. Commas separate items in a list. It is not used before the last item which has 'and' in front of it.					
There were four meat choices on the menu: chicken, turkey, beef or pork.					
23. (W6:23) An ellipsis is three dots. It creates a longer pause for effect that can help build tension in a story; show confusion or hesitation; or make the reader slow down and emphasise the words.					
He secretly opened the chest to look at the gold ... it was gone.					
24-25. (W6:24) Synonyms are words with a similar (but not exact) meaning. Antonyms have the opposite meaning.					
rash	cautious	considered	<u>reckless</u>	<u>impulsive</u>	